(i) Every family in which there has been adult death. . . . Rs. 750 p.m.

(ii) Every claimant in the total and permanent disablement category. . Rs. 500 p.m.

(iii) Every claimant in the category of temporary, permanent and partial disablement Rs. 3000 lump sum

(iv) Every claimant in the category of permanent injury not amounting to permanent and temporary disablement. . . . . Rs. 1000 lump sum

The Government of Madhya Pradesh have taken a number of steps to provide comprehensive relief and rehabilitation to the victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy. These include relief measures like *ex-gratia* payment to the next kin of the dead as well as the affected families, including widows and destitutes, and nutritional support to children and lactating mothers. New medical institutions have been established and existing medical facilities have been strengthened to provide effective medical treatment to the victims. Steps have also been taken to rehabilitate the victims by providing them with training and employment facilities and providing loans/subsidies for self-employment. Steps have also been taken to improve the immediate environment of the affected localities.

(b) The Central Government has so far given Rs. 101·62 crores to the Government of Madhya Pradesh as loan and advances.

(c) Accordingly to the information given by Government of Madhya Pradesh, the total number of Bhopal Gas victims who died is 3677. This figure is not final as deaths continue to take place even now from effects of exposure to toxic gases on the night of the disaster. It is difficult to indicate the number of persons suffering from the life long ailments, as the effect of MIC gas are likely to manifest over a long period of time.

Package deal to the dentists of CGHS

744. SHRI BANDHU MAHTO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the package deal offered to the striking dentists of CGHS in 1987 has not been implemented so far;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILAY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c) A statement showing the action taken on the Memorandum of Settlement entered into with Joint Action Council of Service Doctors including Dentists of CGHS in 1987 and 1989 is enclosed. [*See* Appendix CLIII, Annexune No. 31.]

Utilisation of natural gas for electricity generation and industrial purposes

745. SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the natural gas is being burnt instead of being utilised for producing electricity or in industry;

(b) if so, what is the total quantity of gas which is being burnt daily in different off-shore and on-shore olifield.

(a) whether Government have any proposal in near future to utilise this surplus gas; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b) The present production and flaring of natural gas in various parts of the country is as given below:—

(*MMCMD*)

Area	Production	Flaring
Western Offshore	40·92	13·66
Assam	6·00	1·64
Gujarat Onshore	4·56	1·27
Cauveri Basin (Tamil Nadu)	0·23	0·21
Krishna-Godaveri Basin (A.P.)	0·11	0·01

(c) and (d) In the Western Offshore Region, additional facilities are being proposed to be set up to compress and transport the excess gas production so that it can be brought onshore and supplied to consumers.

In the Assam Region, flaring of gas is mainly due to low/delayed offtake of committed quantity of gas by consumers. Flaring can be considerably reduced once the consumers are ready and lift the gas according to the commitments. It is also proposed to set up underground storage system for storing gas during periods of low upliftments and utilise it during the peak demand periods. In Gujarat, commitments of about 1·9 MMCMD of gas have been made for the power projects of Ahmedabad Electric Co., Gujarat Electricity Board and Gujarat Industries Power Corporation. Flaring of gas in this area would come down when these consumers start lifting gas. In Cauvery Basin, production of gas is mainly from exploratory wells for oil production. At present, commitments have been made for small power plants in the area and some other small consumers. Once they come up, the flaring will come down.

Shifting of Salt Commissioner's Office from Jaipur to Gujarat

746. SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL:
SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat is producing more than 60 per cent of salt produced in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the office of the Salt Commissioner is situated in Jaipur where very little salt is being produced;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a demand from Gujarat Government and from Members of Parliament of that State to the effect that the Salt Commissioner's office should be shifted to the area where salt is being produced in abundance; and